

Social Security Disability Claim Types

Title II or Title 2 or DIB or SSDI

All four acronyms above refer to a claim for disability benefits based on earnings and social security taxes paid. An individual is only eligible for Title II benefits if they have a record to draw from. The record is usually their own, but can be that of a disabled or deceased parent(s) or spouse.

Different Types of Title II Benefits

DIB-Disability Insurance Benefits

This is a claim on the applicants own employment record and social security taxes paid.

CDB-Childhood Disability Benefits

An individual may be eligible for **CDB** benefits if they are found disabled between the ages of 18 and 22 and they are the child of a wage earner who is receiving retirement benefits, disability benefits, or is deceased. They must also be or had been dependent on the wage earner and unmarried.

DWB—Disabled Widow’s Benefits

Surviving disabled widows or widowers may be eligible for disability benefits based on a deceased or surviving divorced spouse’s record.

Title 16 or Title XVI or DI or SSI

The acronyms above relate to the social security disability limited income and resources program. Individuals that apply for these benefits must meet an income and resource test prior to qualifying for benefits. The Social Security Office determines eligibility.

Different Types of T16 Claims

DI—Disabled Individual

This is the most common type of T16 claim. The claimant or applicant qualifies for benefits based on their limited income and resources.

DS—Disabled Spouse

A claim labeled as **DS** serves as an indicator that the claimant’s spouse is disabled and receiving benefits. The claim is worked the same as a **DI** claim.

DC—Disabled Child

A DC claim is a disability claim for a disabled child under the age of 18. The child’s parents or guardian’s income and resources must be limited for the child to qualify for benefits.

Applicants often file for both T2 and T16 benefits. SSA will send a notice immediately upon completion of the application process if an individual fails to qualify for either Title 2 or Title 16 benefits. Claimants are often confused when they receive an SSI (Title 16) or SSDI (Title 2) notice days after applying stating that they do not qualify. This notice is a technical denial notice and not a DDS medical determination.